

SPORTS

REAL WINS IN MOSCOW

The Central Army Club basketball team has had an unsuccessful start in the semifinals tournament for the European Winners Cup. They met Madrid Real in Moscow and lost 90-93.

In the middle of the second period the Muscovites still led by 11 points. In this game they combined successful attacks and fine combinations with crude mistakes. Young Central Army Club players Cusev and Kurnin (the latter scored 23 points) acquitted themselves splendidly, while one of the club's leaders, Myshkin, was below par.

The well-knit duo of Real-Yugoslav players Delibasic and Dalipagic were the biggest headache to the hosts. The latter was the top Real scorer with 18 points.

On December 16 the Central Army Club will meet Olympia in Milan.



Central Army Club and Madrid Real battling it out.
Photo by Sergei Prosvukov

EUROPE WINS THROUGH

Europe won a tennis match versus America, 7-5, in Barcelona. In the closing encounter of the doubles Ivan Lendl of



Hockey players on the eve of ice battles

December is a month of big hockey. The world's strongest teams will be taking part in various international tournaments, which are viewed by coaches as being a major stage in their preparations for the world and European championships, to be held in April-May in West Germany.

The world champions, the USSR, open their International calendar with games against Sweden on December 12 and 13 in Gävle and Stockholm for the "Rude právo" newspaper prize.

Later Moscow will host one of the most prestigious tournaments of world hockey — the "Izvestia" Prize (December 16-21). The prizes offered by the tournament will be contested by the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland, and West Germany. Fans will be particularly interested in two unusual tournament games on December 18 and 20. On these dates teams made up of famous Soviet and Canadian players of the past decade will be vying with each other.

After the "Izvestia" Prize a USSR national team will set off to play a new series of six games with leading NHL clubs. The games will be held at Canadian and American skating rinks in late December-early January.

In the other UEFA return games only two teams playing at home failed to make it into the next round of the competition — Yugoslav Sarajevo, (despite their victory over Belgium's Antwerp 1-0, for the Belgians won the first game, 6-1) and West German Werder, who drew with Scotland's Dundee United, 1-1 (the first game ended in a win by Scotland 2-1).

In the UEFA Cup quarterfinals Kaiserslautern, of West Germany, beat Spanish Sevilla 4-0 (the result of two games: 4-1); Romania's Universitatea beat French Bordeaux 2-0 in extra time (the result of two games is 2-1); Italy's Roma beat West German Cologne 2-0 (the result of two games 2-1); Portugal's Benfica beat Zurich 4-0 (the result: 5-1); and Bohemians [Prague] were stronger than Switzerland's Servette, 2-1 (the result is 4-3).

Vladimir McMILLIN

Carlo Bonomi, 42, of Italy, has set a new world speed record of 213.08 km on a motor boat with an outboard diesel engine in the Gulf of Venice. The former world mark was set by Britain's Christopher Kaye two weeks ago on Coniston Water, who got up to a speed of 199.94 kph in a boat of the same class (with a diesel engine without restriction of the volume of the cylinders).

Vladimir McMILLIN

With the speed of 213.08 km on boat

Carlo Bonomi, 42, of Italy, has set a new world speed record of 213.08 km on a motor boat with an outboard diesel engine in the Gulf of Venice. The former world mark was set by Britain's Christopher Kaye two weeks ago on Coniston Water, who got up to a speed of 199.94 kph in a boat of the same class (with a diesel engine without restriction of the volume of the cylinders).

Vladimir McMILLIN

"Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms:

LEBANON

- Maison d'Edition Dar el Farab, P.O. Box 1987, Beirut, Lebanon

NORWAY

- "Progressive Books", 6/12 Vincenzo Diddi, Stolt Siv, Valleha

MAROC

- Société Chrétienne de Distribution, 10 rue des Saïans et Saint-Sébastien, Casablanca

USA

- Imported Publications, Inc., 320 West Ohio St., Chicago, Illinois, 60610

DEAR READERS! In other countries' subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Moshchnostrojatel'naya Kripla. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow

Printed at the "Izvestia"

Press Moscow, USSR

Published Tuesday and Saturday

Index 50078

MN INFORMATION No. 98, 1982

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

Dear Readers! In other countries' subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Moshchnostrojatel'naya Kripla. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

Among other steps, a decision

of scientific and cultural

interests and to ensure the

safety of the Polish state.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" courses out

on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms:

LEBANON

• Maison d'Edition Dar el

Fara, P.O. Box 1987, Beyrouth, Liban

NORWAY

• "Progressive Books", 6/12 Vincenzo Diddi,

Stolt Siv, Valleha

MAROC

• Société Chrétienne de

Distribution, 10 rue des Saïans et

Saint-Sébastien, Casablanca

USA

• Imported Publications, Inc.,

320 West Ohio St.,

Chicago, Illinois, 60610

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow

Printed at the "Izvestia"

Press Moscow, USSR

Published Tuesday and Saturday

Index 50078

MN INFORMATION No. 98, 1982

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

Dear Readers! In other countries' subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Moshchnostrojatel'naya Kripla. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

Among other steps, a decision

of scientific and cultural

interests and to ensure the

safety of the Polish state.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms:

LEBANON

• Maison d'Edition Dar el

Fara, P.O. Box 1987, Beyrouth, Liban

NORWAY

• "Progressive Books", 6/12 Vincenzo Diddi,

Stolt Siv, Valleha

MAROC

• Société Chrétienne de

Distribution, 10 rue des Saïans et

Saint-Sébastien, Casablanca

USA

• Imported Publications, Inc.,

320 West Ohio St.,

Chicago, Illinois, 60610

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow

Printed at the "Izvestia"

Press Moscow, USSR

Published Tuesday and Saturday

Index 50078

MN INFORMATION No. 98, 1982

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

Dear Readers! In other countries' subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Moshchnostrojatel'naya Kripla. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

Among other steps, a decision

of scientific and cultural

interests and to ensure the

safety of the Polish state.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms:

LEBANON

• Maison d'Edition Dar el

Fara, P.O. Box 1987, Beyrouth, Liban

NORWAY

• "Progressive Books", 6/12 Vincenzo Diddi,

Stolt Siv, Valleha

MAROC

• Société Chrétienne de

Distribution, 10 rue des Saïans et

Saint-Sébastien, Casablanca

USA

• Imported Publications, Inc.,

320 West Ohio St.,

Chicago, Illinois, 60610

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow

Printed at the "Izvestia"

Press Moscow, USSR

Published Tuesday and Saturday

Index 50078

MN INFORMATION No. 98, 1982

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

Dear Readers! In other countries' subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Moshchnostrojatel'naya Kripla. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

Among other steps, a decision

of scientific and cultural

interests and to ensure the

safety of the Polish state.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms:

LEBANON

• Maison d'Edition Dar el

Fara, P.O. Box 1987, Beyrouth, Liban

NORWAY

• "Progressive Books", 6/12 Vincenzo Diddi,

Stolt Siv, Valleha

MAROC

• Société Chrétienne de

Distribution, 10 rue des Saïans et

THE WORLD

IMPORTANT UN DOCUMENTS

New York. The UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution at its plenary meeting in which it reiterated the necessity of a speediest conclusion of a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations.

The draft of this most important document was sponsored by the Soviet Union as back as 1976. According to its terms, states undertake to refrain from using force with any kind of weapons. The draft was supported by the overwhelming majority of states.

During the voting the USA rejected once again the offer to conclude such a treaty. The resolution was carried by 110 votes against 15. The ones who cast the negative vote were the USA, its 12 NATO allies, Israel and Japan.

An overwhelming majority of

the Assembly members voted also for a resolution on the implementation of the declaration on strengthening international security adopted in 1970 at the initiative of the Soviet Union. The resolution voices deep preoccupation with continuing growth of tension in the world and appeals to all states to give effective assistance to the implementation of the terms of this important international document.

The UN General Assembly favoured also a speediest elaboration of the code of crimes against peace and security of humanity. The adopted resolution says that the code will contribute towards stronger international peace and security and consequently to the realization of the UN Charter purposes and principles.



What missiles? These aren't any missiles. These only close the vulnerability gap.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

A. BENN: the government misleads us

London. Speaking in the extraordinary parliamentary debate on defence policy Labour MP's demanded that the Thatcher government should give up the idea of deploying in Britain Cruise missiles, cancel the recruitment plans for the British submarine fleet with the US nuclear missile system Trident-2 and close all the nuclear bases now existing in the country's territory.

A. Benn, member of the Labour executive, was sharply critical of the Tory policy. The Soviet Union which was our ally in the war against the Nazis and which lost 20 million lives in it, has no intention whatever of attacking Western Europe. The government is misleading us claiming

Decision by Polish government

(Continued from page 1)

cooperation with the United States Information Agency (USAIA) and with all the other American government agencies engaged in anti-Polish activities; and to introduce a special procedure for considering any invitation within the framework of scientific and cultural exchange which is to continue.

The Polish government has also taken a decision to stop issuing visas to any representative

of staff members of the United States Information Agency and to regard all applications for visas from the United States taking into account the interests and security of the state.

Bonn. By a majority of votes of the ruling Christian-Democratic coalition of CDU/CSU and the Free Democrats, the West German Parliament, the Bundestag has approved the government bill for the 1983 budget after a third reading.

The West German press describes this bill as an "arms race budget". In contrast to all the rhetoric by politicians about the "need for austerity measures", the allocations for the military department have been increased by 4.4 per cent to stand at 48.7 thousand million marks. With the expenses for the military purposes concealed in the expenditure items by other agencies and ministries, the actual military expenses will top 68 thousand million marks.

The increase in the West German military expenses carried out under pressure from the Pentagon, is accompanied by further curtailment of allocations for social needs, particularly for the solution of the problem of mass unemployment which the official statistics put at more than two million people.

American conduct at the 1982 UN forums is revealing of what US foreign policy will be like in the nearest future. More specifically, it will aim to:

accelerate the arms race and development of new types of mass destruction weapons, including neutron, chemical, biological and other systems condemned by the world community;

raise all manner of barriers to settlement of crises, use them to advance its great-power goals and hinder the compilation of the decolonization process and consolidation of the independence of the young nations;

act willfully in world economic relations and the exchange of ideas and information;

baffling the most heinous regimes harmful to peace and threatening universal security, and artificially impede advancement by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America on the road towards independence and progress.

As before, the USA has invariably opposed any condemnation of the Israeli crimes in the Middle East and those of South Africa in the south of the African continent. The USA has coldshouldered all the resolutions on issues like a fair and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, assistance to the Palestinian people, the right of the Palestinians and other Arab nations — victims of Israeli aggression to compensation for the plundering of their natural riches, mutual aid by all nations to cooperate in any form with transnational corporations.

We will never sign the International Convention on the Law of the Sea and will protect our access to strategic metals on the

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

WHAT WASHINGTON IS VOTING AGAINST

At the current 37th session of the UN General Assembly the USA has challenged the world community on more issues than ever before.

Washington has objected to the resolutions passed by a clear majority of nations. "On an immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests"; "Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons" and the resolutions banning the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons as the most inhumane.

It opposed proposals jointly launched by the socialist and non-aligned nations on preventing the arms race in space and refused to put its signature to practically all documents confirming UN allegiance to nuclear disarmament ideas and non-deployment of nuclear weapons in non-nuclear countries. Washington has ignored, too, India's appeal to the nuclear powers to jointly agree to stop developing, testing and deploying new types of nuclear weapons.

The US also declines the General Assembly resolutions on practical disarmament moves to help the socio-economic advancement of emergent nations, specifically the resolution "Human rights and scientific and technological progress", whose draft was also submitted by socialist and non-aligned nations.

Washington was also averse to documents passed by the General Assembly and stressing the need to protect vital interests of emergent states. It rejected the resolution on setting up a new, more fair International Order in the area of information designed to promote peace and understanding among nations and the drive for human rights and against racism and apartheid.

The USA even failed to sign the UN resolution demanding of South Africa to spare the lives of South African patriots convicted by Pretoria for their campaign against apartheid.

Washington has objected to the resolutions passed by the General Assembly and stressing the need to protect vital interests of emergent states. It rejected the resolution on setting up a new, more fair International Order in the area of information designed to promote peace and understanding among nations and the drive for human rights and against racism and apartheid.

The USA will never sign the International Convention on the Law of the Sea and will protect our access to strategic metals on the

Call for greater non-aligned unity

New York. The need for the non-aligned movement to consolidate its ranks and to bring into sharper focus its anti-imperialist and anti-colonial efforts was pointed out by the delegates who attended a meeting of the non-aligned coordination bureau at the UN Headquarters.

The meeting was addressed

by India's permanent representative at the United Nations N. Krishnan who reported on the course of the preparations for the 7th non-aligned summit which is to take place in March 1983 in Delhi. N. Krishnan stressed that the aggravation of international situation poses a task of further intensification of their activities and stepping up of their fight for peace by members of the non-aligned movement.

FACTS and EVENTS

© The Surinamese armed forces have foiled a reactionary coup to topple the ruling National Military Council and thus to prevent changes benefitting the masses. According to council Chairman Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bouterse, a handful of representatives of the propped-up class took part in the coup.

© Former Somalo troops now entrenched in Honduras have committed another unforgivable crime, downing a transport helicopter carrying children of Nicaraguan peasants. A total of 75 children, who were being evacuated inland to escape continuing provocation from counter-revolutionaries, were killed.

© The subversive radio stations Radio Liberty (RL) and Radio Free Europe (RFE) will play a highly active part in President Reagan's "anti-communist crusade". This was stated by the new RL-RFE director, former Senator James Buckley, at a meeting with the press.

BRIBERY JAPANESE STYLE

Tokyo. Every day, Japanese businessmen spend more than nine thousand million yen on restaurants where they are winning and dining the people whose services they need for different purposes, and on buying them presents. This follows from an official report published by the national revenue department.

Its survey of financial documents of more than 1.5 million private firms has yielded striking results. It became clear that in the past financial year the companies spent 3,500 thousand million yen on the so-called public relations expenses and on political donations.

CHEAP FUEL

A technology for producing cheap fuel for automobiles has been elaborated by Romanian engineers. Thanks to its high octane value, it will be used in

THE TRAGEDY OF HERCULANEUM

New information about the tragedy of the Roman city of Herculaneum was reported at a press conference held in the National Geographic Society in Washington.

It was earlier considered that when Mt Vesuvius erupted in the year 79 AD, most of the victims were people who lived in Pompeii, where between two and three thousand died,

whereas the population of the neighbouring resort town of Herculaneum, mostly Roman however, managed to escape. However, the excavations held over the past few years give the ground to believe that on the day of the eruption, the

many if not most, people of Herculaneum were either burned or suffocated to death in the incandescent ashes.

The archaeologists have discovered 80 skeletons of which 35 are in a good state of preservation. This find gives us a better idea about the ancient Romans' physique.

The average height of a man at that time was 160 cm and women 155 cm. They were sturdy of build and obviously enjoyed good health. Their teeth were certainly better than ours, which specialists attribute to the fact that antiquity little sugar was



THE WORLD

The Mediterranean to be a zone of peace

Algiers. A draft declaration which is to proclaim the Mediterranean, its seabed and the air space above a zone of peace is to be tabled at the UN General Assembly. It has been devised by the International Conference of Lawyers whose subject was "The Mediterranean — a Zone of Peace". The conference recently ended here was sponsored by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and attended by representatives from 47 countries. The delegates have expressed grave concern over the mounting tensions in the Mediterranean.

They have come out with an appeal to all the progressive forces and peoples in the region to do all they can to convert it into a zone of peace and equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation, free from nuclear weapons.

FACTS and EVENTS

© The entire world has been abhorred by the ghastly murder of thousands of unarmed Palestinian refugees in the Israeli-occupied Beirut. This photo from the show "The barbarous massacre in Beirut, Lebanon, September 16-18, 1982" held in the UN New York headquarters has captured a scene of it.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

AFGHANISTAN AND THE WEST

Is it possible that NATO has finally realized that Western policy towards Afghanistan has no future? Could it be that the West has become realistic and decided in real earnest to settle the Afghan problem, queries a *PRAVDA* editorial commenting on the Afghan issue being studied at the recent NATO council session.

The facts indicate that quite the reverse is the case. The Afghan issue was raised only to crudely falsify the reality in this region, to slander the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, and to justify continued interference by the US and some of its allies in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Having cited specific facts and examples of this subversion to give it lie to the hypocrisy of the NATO quarters, the daily stresses that Afghanistan is keeping wide open the door to a political settlement, which could be achieved through a real end to outside intervention and agreement between Afghanistan and its neighbours. The basis of such a settlement is the well-known Afghan proposal of May 1980 and August 1981, which won broad international public support. Part of such a settlement, the paper continues, could be discussion of a withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent temporarily stationed in Afghanistan.

ON TRUST-BUILDING MEASURES

P. Konstantinov stresses in *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* the significance of the Soviet Union's declared readiness to extend its trust-building measures to the entire European part of its territory, writing about the Madrid Conference.

Naturally enough, the Soviet readiness conveys that other nations, primarily the NATO countries, would also be prepared to have trust-building measures include activities, including independent naval and air forces in the sea (ocean) and air space adjacent to Europe.

This far, as is clear from the Western press, the USA and some of its allies are not prepared to do this, the paper points out. They are using all manner of pretexts to cover up this position, seeking to ensure themselves unilateral military advantages, to stay free to make various troop movements, independent operations of their navies and air forces, and carry on the notorious "gun-hip policy"—all this rather than the idea that the expansion of trust-building measures to include military operations in the sea (ocean) and air space adjacent to Europe will harm the freedom of sea navigation. On the contrary, this will promote the freedom and security of navigation on the sea and oceans, the paper points out.

HUNGER AND WEAPONS

The consequences of the expansion by the American and other Western military industrial complexes in the developing countries make the subject for an article which A. Bilevsky has contributed to *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*. The huge military expenditure they impose on the developing countries put an added additional burden on these nations. The wasting of their limited resources on armaments in many cases exacerbates already acute social and economic problems, and hampers the rate of industrial growth, by abstracting from the purpose of material production considerable amounts of money in the developing countries. If the sums which are spent at present for military purposes, including the purchases of American weapons, could be directed into the civil spheres of the economy, many problems of socio-economic growth in the developing countries could have been solved much earlier. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) the overall expenditure on arms in the developing countries in the 1980s have reached 135 thousand million dollars.

TEL AVIV AS AMERICAN HENCHMAN

Trying to stifle the liberation movements in Latin America, Washington is increasingly resorting to the services of its puppet, Israel, by taking advantage of its "experience" gained in the Middle East and in the south of Africa, writes G. Petrov in *SOVETSAYA ROSSIYA*. Evidence of this has been provided by a military agreement between Israel and Honduras concluded in the capital of that country which acts as a policeman in Central America. The document has been signed by the Israeli Minister of Defence Sharon who has been on an official visit to Tegucigalpa. Remarkably, this embassy from Tel Aviv went to the Honduran capital following a visit there by President Reagan who discussed plans to step up a campaign against patrols with the leaders of the murderous regime in El Salvador and Guatemala. Representatives of the patriotic forces in El Salvador and Guatemala have on many occasions vigorously denounced and exposed the growing interference by Israel into the domestic affairs of the countries in the region. In Guatemala, there is a special camp in which Israeli "experts" in torture techniques are instructing the local and Honduran henchmen,

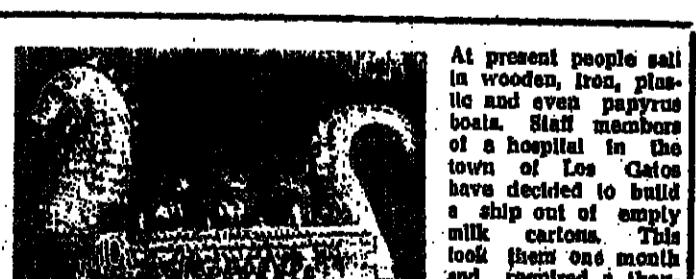
OF INTEREST

The elder of Bansko

One of the tourist attractions in the Bulgarian town of Bansko is a pine tree which grows at a height of 2,000 metres above sea level. Research by specialists from the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has shown that the pine tree is about 1,300 years old. This is one of the oldest in the Balkan Peninsula.

The archaeologists have discovered 80 skeletons of which 35 are in a good state of preservation. This find gives us a better idea about the ancient Romans' physique.

The average height of a man at that time was 160 cm and women 155 cm. They were sturdy of build and obviously enjoyed good health. Their teeth were certainly better than ours, which specialists attribute to the fact that antiquity little sugar was



just before steppes all around. Copper and polyethylene pipes were opened later and a town rose nearby in which 40 thousand people live now. To remember the first bulldozer, the owner recorded voice: "The volume can be adjusted and the text varies from 'Hey, dear, wake up!' to 'Wake up, you fool!'"

Round the Soviet Union

LONGER LIFE IS ASSURED FOR ROADS PAYED BY MATERIALS PREPARED FROM THE INDUSTRIAL WASTE OF MINERAL PROCESSING ENTERPRISES. The technology has been suggested by the Forest Academy in Leningrad. It will reduce consumption of crushed stone, cement and concrete.

TWENTY SCHOOLCHILDREN IN THE KIRGHIZ CAPITAL OF FRUNZE HAVE BECOME MEMBERS OF THE SMALL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES WHICH HAS BEEN OPENED HERE ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE YOUNG SCIENTISTS OF THE REPUBLIC. The young academicians were chosen from among the most active researchers in the schoolchildren's scientific circles and societies functioning at the institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the Kirghiz SSR.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS NUMBERING 350 VARIETIES HAS STARTED TO BLOSSOM IN THE INDOOR BOTANICAL GARDENS IN THE MOLDAVIAN CAPITAL OF KISHINEV.

CHERKASSY WILL SOON SEE THE OPENING OF A NEW BUILDING OF THE LOCAL LORE MUSEUM. Its 28 rooms will house exhibits related to history and nature, art gallery, and will also display shows by professional and amateur artists of the region.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF VARIOUS SPECIES OF FRESH-WATER AND SEA FISH HAS STARTED AT THE OCHAKOV EXPERIMENTAL FISHERY, NIKOLAEV REGION. The first tests with American salmon have been a success.

A FRIENDSHIP SMELTING HAS BEEN MADE AT THE SECOND CONVERTER OF THE CHEREPOVETS STEEL MILL IN THE VOLGOGRAD REGION OF THE Russian Federation, with the participation of steelmen from the GDR, Vietnam, Hungary, Cuba, Bulgaria, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The smelting was made 24 minutes quicker than usual and the quality of the metal was excellent.

Ambulance hurries to save your life



A team is hurrying off on call.



A team is hurrying off on call.

Photos by V. Chernov

FLOATING DRILLING PLATFORMS IN THE CASPIAN

The name of the 26th CPSU Congress has been conferred on the floating drilling rig which has arrived at the Bay of Baku in Azerbaijan.

Built by the Astrakhan Ship-Building Association, it will drill the first exploration well in the

Caspian with a shaft six thousand metres long. The greatest depth where the new installation can operate is 70 metres.

The rig has been designed to drill, from one point, three wells—one vertical and two slanting.

In the next few days, it will start to operate off the Turkmenian shore.

This year, drilling rigs on the Caspian have drilled 20 thousand metres of rock, or twice as much as last year.

Fantastic writings at all times have expressed the hopes and worries of mankind, the bright dreams of the future and the apprehensions of the misfortunes and catastrophes occurring along the winding paths of progress. The present level of science fiction is determined by its desire to remind humanity of the necessity to know how to use its knowledge to save the Earth for our children and grandchildren, to teach the man to be kinder and better. This is why sci-fi stories often acquire special topicality.

Fantastic writings reflect ever more from specific engineering ideas drawing increasingly more on the humanities—philosophy, sociology, psychology and technological ethics. The weight is shifted from picturing possible technological achievements to the human being as such and socio-ethical subjects.

MUSIC HELPS UNDERSTAND BEAUTY OF THE WORLD

You say that music makes a man wiser, better and more considerate. Is this true only of the serious, classical music? This question was put to the composer Roald Shchedrin by a correspondent for the Komsomolskaya Pravda daily.

It does not matter whether the music you are listening to is light or serious music. The most important thing is that it ought to give people what they can expect from genuine art—the feeling of the beautiful and of the elevated. Genuine music gives man a joy of understanding himself better, and it expands his awareness of the world.

Talking about music for entertainment, I should say that it is a sort of pattern. People need it because it makes life easier and prettier. However, music for entertainment does not fulfill what I call educational functions provided by the big art—this, of course, also carries the element of entertainment, but it is a secondary function.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THIS COUNTRY'S ATOMIC POWER INDUSTRY

The United Power Grid of the USSR has received current from the first unit of the Smolensk atomic power station in the European part of this country, writes in *Izvestia* T. Sapozhnikov, First Deputy Minister of the Power Industry and Electrification of the USSR.

The station's design capacity is 7,000 MW—enough to satisfy the power requirements of a large industrial developed region with its enterprises, foodstuffs-producing complexes, residential areas, hospitals, factories, theatres and sport facilities.

It seems improbable today, writes the minister, that when the world's first atomic power station was built near Moscow less than three decades ago, even experts were unable to forecast the present-day scale of the atomic power industry. It has begun to overtake the thermal power industry.

This can be attributed to the following. The European part of this country, which is known to be least in organic fuels, has a power industry with atomic power stations accounting now for almost all the newly commissioned electric-power capacities. In the present five-year plan "parfor" along the incremented nuclear power is comparable to the entire atomic power potential built during all the preceding years. The power stations' capacities grow and number of atomic projects are under construction—the Smolensk, South Ukrainian, Zaporozhsk, Rostov, Balakovo, Kakhovka, Khmelnitsky and others. The Kursk, Rovno, Chernobyl, and other atomic power stations are being expanded. Nuclear heat-and-power and solely heat plants are being designed and constructed.

SUBURBAN LIFE

Over the past few years suburbs have become the object of sociological research due to growing interest

BELAZ LORRIES ON ASSEMBLY LINE

75- and 110-tonne quarry dumpers have been put into assembly-line production at the Belorussian autoworks.

In view of the considerable weight and size of cellulose parts, the lorry designers introduced a sophisticated complex, equipped with tools necessary for mechanized assembly.

In comparison to the previous assembly method, when quarry dumpers were assembled on building berths, the assembly line saves coupling the same parts, sometimes weighing dozens of tonnes, to various corners of the shop. This sharply reduces the crane operation time, and disposal of multiple mechanization of the same labour-consuming processes. Labour productivity will grow considerably at this production stage. By the end of the five-year plan period (1981-85) the manufacture of this type of transport will more than double.

NO MORE DAMAGE FROM FLOODS

The ambulance doctors have saved many lives in seemingly hopeless cases. On the way to hospital, the doctors very often bring the patient back to life from a state of clinical death.

The cost of an emergency call varies from five to forty roubles. The patients never pay anything as these expenses are part of the state budget.

The first ambulance station in Moscow was set up in 1923. It was stationed in the former palace of Count Sheremetev, which now houses the Moscow Institute of Emergency Medicine.

For a long time becoming suitable for ploughing, the excavator operators had to shift nearly two thousand million cubic metres of soil. Powerful dams have been put up to withstand the pressure of the flood water.

Pumping stations are moving surplus water into an artificial reservoir. The polder has a two-way system of regulating the water supply and, in case of need, it can water the fields.

The polder is paying off quickly. With all the tracts of

reclaimed land under cultivation in Estonia presenting practically no more problems, efforts are continuing to reclaim lands which were previously believed unsuitable for intensive farming

Places to visit

Every hour, the chimes of Riga tower-clock ring out over the city, while bells play the Latvian folk tune melody, "Riga is Ringing". The latter sound comes from the ancient tower of St Peter's Church.

The tower was first mentioned in 1209. Since then it has undergone major reconstruction work and its wooden walls have been replaced by stone ones. It burnt on numerous occasions. It is even said that one fire at the beginning of the 18th century was put out by Peter the Great himself. There are any entries to this effect in the chronicles of the Riga Magistrate. People from all over the country have taken part in restoring this remarkable church. Latvian architects were helped in the work of re-designing the belfry by their Belarusian colleagues. Metal structures made in the Ukraine were put together by specialists from Leningrad. The lift to the viewing gallery was made and installed by Muscovites, and the dolomite stones needed for the restoration work were brought from the Estonian island of Saaremaa.

From the viewing gallery at the top of the church to which visitors are conducted by lift a splendid view of the city and of the Gulf of Riga opens up. The gallery is 72 metres above ground level.

The ancient towers of Riga

FOLLOWING THE ROUTE OF THE FIRST ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

VIEWPOINT

Science and technology

ALEXANDER ZHOLOBOV. Chief of General Department of Grain Crops, USSR Ministry of Agriculture

The Soviet Union is going to increase grain production by 30 million tonnes in the 80s. This will be enough to meet the growing requirements, and to set up reserves and export resources. The vitality of these plans is confirmed by recent experience.

Grain production in the Soviet Union increased (in average annual terms) by more than 50 per cent—nearly 75 million tonnes—over the past 13 years. Even in the most adverse years less than 25 per cent of the gross yield is enough to fully meet the country's needs for food grain. Though the country consumes today much more grain for live-stock breeding than before—over 120 million tonnes—fear is yet in short supply. Hence lies our grain problem which is mentioned in the Food Programme, adopted at the May 1982 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, as the key problem of Soviet agriculture.

In solving the grain problem, the Soviet Union mainly stakes not on drawing new lands into crop rotation but on raising the productivity of ploughlands. The area of the ploughlands used for grain farming (about 140 million hectares) has not expanded for many years and the average annual yield of grain crops is growing. Here these yields increased from 10 to 18 tonnes per hectare over the past 13 years.

The expedition will be held in Sevastopol next year in honour of the celebrated marking 200 years of the city.

GRANITE OUT OF SLAG

Residents at the city of Almaty capital of Kazakhstan suggest looking for decorative construction stone not in the depths of the earth but in high hills. They have managed to grow crystals of calcium-silicate granite to be used for lining panels.

The material is not inferior to granite in strength while it is superior to it in some other properties. Granite can be given any colour while the range of the natural material is restricted. Industrial production of granite will be four times less than granite quarry production. It is made out of blast furnace slag and sand and no special equipment is required.

A set of agrochemical measures which help obtain maximum yield has been mapped out (with due account of local conditions) for each agricultural zone and even district.

The Soviet Union is steadily producing about 100 million tonnes of wheat. This represents 25 per cent of the total world gross yield. It is of pretty high quality, this is especially true of hard and strong wheat grown in the eastern districts of the country.

The Food Programme envisages substantial structural changes in grain farming. Practically only growth in forage grain is expected. The areas sown to cereals (barley, all peas, lupins, soyas, gram, chick-peas, broad beans, flax) in favourable zones will be expanded to the maximum. The production of sunflower, lucerne, rape-like sources of vegetative protein—will increase simultaneously.

Barley is the basic grain forage crop in the USSR. In most zones its yield is much higher than that of spring wheat. A part of surplus production of wheat grain affected since long is being sold as fodder for cattle. Therefore, in the 70s the sown area of barley grew from 20 to 25 million hectares by reducing wheat sowing. This tendency is now being stimulated by the state purchasing prices of barley according to the level of wheat prices.

Professional secrets of ancient architects

The ancient architects increased the earthquake-proof qualities of buildings by having resort to a special arrangement of supporting structures. This is the conclusion arrived at by the Armenian Republican Research Institute for Construction and Architecture. They based their research on churches which have survived many tremors.

More than four thousand ancient architectural monuments are found in Armenia; many of which are quite well preserved, in Eastern Kazakhstan.

The terminal college system, or TIEVUS for short, is a new invention made at Novosibirsk University. TIEVUS will come in handy for use by mathematicians, physicians, chemical engineers, biologists, and economists. The system registers complex and swift processes during experiments and laboratory work. The results of the experiments are stored in the computer memory.

In the photo: mathematician-programmer Oleg Bamburov

explains the principles of operation of the system exhibited in one of the pavilions at the All-Union Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

Photo by Gennady Duperkovsky

A desert drink

No visit is possible in Turkmenia without green tea. Maybe the green tea indeed contains some substances which allow to endure better, the heat? No, the tea for the green and the black tea is picked from the same bush, says B. Bagirov of the Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene of the Turkmen Ministry of Public Health. The difference is made by the processing technology only, which is more thorough for the black varieties. Contrary to the widespread belief, there is twice as much caffeine in the green tea as in black. The human organism needs no doping. In summer, our people usually drink two-three litres of tea per day.

If it is black tea, the workload for the heart would be tremendous. Thanks to a coarser treatment, the green tea secures as much of vitamin C, a larger content of the group B vitamins and more tannins.

Photo by Gennady Duperkovsky

MIN INFORMATION NO. 58, 1982

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



Valery LEONTIEV

One can understand those who express their first impression of Leontiev's performance on variety stage with one word: shocking. The singer is known for his heated rhythm of movement, splendid plasticity, graceful gestures, free and easy manner of singing. Valery's energetic voice seems bottomless; it produces an impression that there is no note that he cannot take. This helps the singer change the tonality of well-known songs and they appear in a new way. By the way, a biased reader will be quite right to say that this kind of performance is not new and it is, for instance, used by the Greek singer Dennis Roussos. But for Leontiev such vocal renovation is not an end in itself. His original gift lies in the combination of expressive voice with freedom of plastic movements.

Fame came to Leontiev unexpectedly. This happened soon after the TV audiences of many countries watched his performance in the international Golden Orpheus competition in Bulgaria. He sang "Cosmic Disco"—a song by David Tukhmanov, "Dance Hour on the Sun", to the lyrics by well-known poet Samson Kireanov. Leontiev returned from this prestigious festival to Moscow with Grand Prix.

Unlike the singers who prefer to work in the quiet of recording studios and owe their success, to a great extent, to sound operators, Leontiev strives for personal contacts with the audiences: "I need a live contact with my listeners. I am trying to speak with them in the languages of music and plasticity about the most important things in a man's life—about love, happiness, a world without wars. I am trying my best so that what agitates me would agitate the audience as well."

Most audiences accept with pleasure the passionate boyish manner of Valery though he has long stopped to be a beginner; he has spent years working on the variety stages of different cities. One must have courage and persistence not to be content with "provincial popularity" or, in other words, "wide fame in narrow circles". Leontiev had many opportunities to train his character: after school he worked on a construction project, then was a postman, an appraiser of a spinner. At the age of 17 he began singing in an amateur group. Then he studied at the mining institute, worked at a mine and continued to be fond of art; Valery not only sang but also acted well in amateur plays. Gradually he accumulated acting skills which enabled the critics to say later on: "The range of his abilities is unlimited."

But Leontiev is not going to rest on laurels, realizing well that he cannot be a top variety singer without a well-thought-out repertoire. Valery directs his programmes, makes sketches of his costumes and stitches them, in short, he works hard on his stage image. Composers offer to Leontiev their new songs but he does not agree to sing them; if it is not "in his line" he does not accept, waits and chooses...

"I need not only new dance compositions," says Leontiev, "but also philosophical ballads, dramatic songs with laughter and tears, jokes and tragedy. They must be sung vividly, with desperation, and sincerely."

Boris BERMAN

NIKO PIROSMANI MUSEUM

Documents from the personal files of painter Niko Piroshvili—who later developed into one of Georgia's leading artists—have come to light in the archives of the Transcaucasian Railways. Published for the first time, they have been included among the exhibits of the museum dedicated to Piroshvili,

which has opened in the centre of Tbilisi. The museum is located at 29 Niko Piroshvili Street in the house where the self-taught artist spent the last years of his life.

In a small exhibition under the staircase the curators have managed to recreate the feel of the mu-

THE '784' THEATRE COMPANY FROM BRITAIN

"7·84" is the name of a British theatre company.

In answer to our question as to what the name stood for, their leader, producer and playwright John McGrath silently handed me a badge bearing the theatre's emblem. Two large figures stand out against a red background with the following inscription round the rim: "7 per cent of the population of this country owns 84 per cent of the wealth".

Our company was set up for workers, and in this it differs from most other theatre companies in Britain, which have bourgeois learnings, said Graeme Marion, the "7·84" theatre administrator. We have no theatre of our own, and we therefore give our performances in workers' clubs — for miners in Scotland and Wales, and for steel workers in the Midlands.

John McGrath has been leader of the company ever since it was set up in 1971. In 1973, the company split into two parts, one for England, and the other for Scotland, since when the two companies have been leading an independent existence, while pursuing identical aims and having very similar repertoires.

However, there are certain ways in which they differ. The Scottish company, which has just visited us, regards as one of its main tasks the preservation of the art of the

tion of Gaelic, the ancient tongue spoken by the Scottish Highlanders. Music, singing and dancing occupy a major part in the plays performed by the company. Spectators jam-packed the auditorium of Friendship House in Moscow where the "7·84" Company gave its performances.

We have all come to your country for the first time, continued Graeme Marion, and therefore we are immensely interested in everything we see here. In the few days that we have been in Moscow we have been twice to the theatre. We are mainly interested in the "young" Soviet drama companies, and we were therefore particularly pleased with our

visit to the Musical Chamber Theatre and to Oleg Tabakov's Studio for drama students. A surprise was in store for us at the studio, where the play "Innme Shelter" by Barrie Keefe was being performed. Barrie Keefe is an old friend of ours. We also perform his plays — an old favourite being "SUS".

We greatly admire the skill shown by Tabakov's young actors who with the minimum of technical means and without make-up and stage props perform real miracles on their own tiny stage.

"7·84" will also visit Tbilisi

and Leningrad where they will give performances of their programme, "Scenes and Songs".

Alexander POPOV

MOSCOW'S CIRCUS ON ICE IN PARIS

Moscow's Circus on Ice is at present in France and giving performances in Paris at the Palace of Sports, near the Gates of Versailles. Every member of the company's colourful and exciting programme met with a standing ovation from the six thousand strong crowds which packed into the stands.

The Soviet artists will continue their performances in Paris till mid-January of next year when they will go to Bordeaux.

The French are well acquainted with the art of the

circus. This year's programme is characterized by the dashing pace at which the numbers are performed and the unusual combination of traditional circus genres, such as trained animals, clowns, juggling, etc., with skating.

The Soviet artists will continue their performances in Paris till mid-January of next year when they will go to Bordeaux.

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

agriculture.

Alexander VOLKOV

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance